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SOURCE Dziennik Polski.

PREDICTION OF POLISH POLITICAL CHANGES BY EMIGRE NEWSPAPER

JEDRYCHOWSKI CONTINUES TO ECLIPSE MINC -- London, Dziennik Polski, 8 Sep 52

Deputy Premier Stefan Jedrychowski, the de facto director of the regime economy, had an occasion to boast on the development of Poland's war industry at the All-Poland Conference of the National Front while Minc again was not permitted to speak on such an important occasion.

He also predicted that the newly-elected sejm will pass a new Five-Year Plan to begin at the end of the present Six-Year Plan.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS WILL END CAREER OF CYRANKIEWICZ -- London, Dziennik Polski, 12 Sep 52

Warsaw is convinced that the one certain result of the October elections will be the deposition of Premier Cyrankiewicz. A wave of purges is also forecast in the Communist Party after elections.

A new government will arise in November as a result of the elections. Cyrankiewicz will have served a total of 5 years and 9 months as premier. More than once during this period he appeared to be threatened with dismissal. He was retained, but the composition of his cabinet was fundamentally changed.

There are two rivals for his position -- Aleksander Zawadzki and Edward Ochab. Up to less than a year ago Zawadzki was considered certain to attain it. It is believed that in the last few months Ochab has pushed ahead. Both are old, prewar Communists, both have spent time in the USSR, and both have served as political commissars.

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During the war, Zawadzki served in the Red Army and then was a member of the Presidium of the Union of Polish Patriots and a political commissar in Berling's army. From this position he was promoted to Deputy Officer for Political Indoctrination in the First Army. He received his general's commission in May 1944 from the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR with Stalin's signature.

After the war he was wojewoda (governor) of Slask-Dabrowa for 3 years, twice a deputy premier, and the chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He attended meetings of the Cominform as a representative of the Politburo.

Ochab also attained the rank of general in the army. He was a political commissar in Berling's army with the title of Assistant Chief of the Third Division. In April 1949, he became First Deputy Minister of National Defense and in January 1950 Rokossovskiy appointed him chief of the army's main political office. As a civilian Ochab became the Minister of Public Administration during the early phase of the new regime. For a time he was the president of the Central Cooperative Union and later the chairman of the Central Commission of Trade Unions. He is the president of the Main Administration of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship.

For some time now he has been stepping out as the Politburo spokesman and specialist in scientific and cultural affairs. In December 1951, he laid down the political line to historians. He gave similar directives in 1952 at the meeting of philosophers and later of librarians. He also often spoke at various expositions and rallies. This appears to indicate that his popularity is purposely being cultivated and that he is being prepared for a leading role.

No matter who takes over after Cyrankiewicz, the regime's system will not change and the tempo of sovietization will be accelerated even more.

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